

**Table E2.1. Nonfuel (Feedstock) Use of Combustible Energy, 1998;  
Level: National Data;  
Row: Values of Shipments and Employment Sizes;  
Column: Energy Sources;  
Unit: Trillion Btu.**

Economic Characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Total	Residual Fuel Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	LPG and NGL <sup>d</sup>	Coal	Coke and Breeze	Other <sup>e</sup>	RSE Row Factors
Total United States									
<b>RSE Column Factors:</b>	0.6	1.4	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	
Value of Shipments and Receipts (million dollars)									
Under 20 . . . . .	81	*	7	15	40	Q	1	15	14.6
20-49 . . . . .	162	27	1	59	Q	17	1	55	11.4
50-99 . . . . .	307	20	1	174	26	42	1	42	15.0
100-249 . . . . .	559	11	*	212	215	15	10	95	2.6
250-499 . . . . .	719	*	*	115	509	53	3	38	1.2
500 and Over . . . . .	1,860	*	1	207	954	541	8	149	1.0
Not Ascertained <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	3,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,653	0.0
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>7,340</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Employment Size									
Under 50 . . . . .	105	*	W	29	51	W	1	14	24.1
50-99 . . . . .	332	27	W	96	86	W	*	116	9.2
100-249 . . . . .	670	31	2	267	271	44	4	51	6.1
250-499 . . . . .	768	*	*	110	512	55	5	87	2.1
500-999 . . . . .	589	*	1	156	338	1	6	87	1.6
1000 and Over . . . . .	1,222	*	1	124	488	563	7	40	1.0
Not Ascertained <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	3,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,653	0.0
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>7,340</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3.9</b>

## Footnotes

<sup>a</sup> Value of Shipments and Receipts and Employment Size categories were supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>b</sup> "Distillate Fuel Oil" includes Nos. 1, 2, and 4 fuel oils and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 diesel fuels.

<sup>c</sup> "Natural Gas" includes natural gas obtained from utilities, local distribution companies, and any other supplier(s), such as independent gas producers, gas brokers, marketers, and any marketing subsidiaries of utilities.

<sup>d</sup> Examples of Liquefied Petroleum Gases ("LPG") are ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw Natural Gas Liquids ("NGL").

<sup>e</sup> "Other" includes all other energy that respondents indicated was used for nonfuel purposes, i.e., as petrochemical feedstocks or raw material inputs. See also Footnote "f".

<sup>f</sup> The entry in the "Not Ascertained" row and the "Other" column consists of the feedstocks and raw material inputs that were consumed by petroleum refineries for the production of nonenergy products (i.e., asphalt, waxes, lubricants, and solvents), as well as feedstock consumption at adjoining petrochemical plants. That entry includes all of those inputs, regardless of type. Those inputs that were converted to other energy products by petroleum refineries (e.g., crude oil converted to residual and distillate fuel oils) are excluded.

NF=No applicable RSE row/column factor.

\* Estimate less than 0.5.

W=Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

Q=Withheld because Relative Standard Error is greater than 50 percent.

NA=Not available.

Notes: C To obtain the RSE percentage for any table cell, multiply the cell's corresponding RSE column and RSE row factors. C Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. C The derived estimates presented in this table are for the first use (formerly primary consumption) of energy as feedstocks or raw material inputs. First use is defined as the consumption of the energy that was originally produced offsite or was produced onsite from input materials not classified as energy. Examples of the latter are hydrogen produced from the electrolysis of brine; the output of captive (onsite) mines or wells; woodchips, bark, and woodwaste from wood purchased as a raw material input; and waste materials, such as wastepaper and packing materials. First use excludes quantities of energy that are produced from other energy inputs and, therefore, avoids double counting.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Consumption Division, Form EIA-846, "1998 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey," and Office of Oil and Gas, Petroleum Supply Division, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" for 1998, and the Bureau of the Census, data files for the "1998 Annual Survey of Manufactures."